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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1872. NO. 153.

FIRST EDITION.

The Oil Regions.

The Producers State Their Case.

Doings in Oil City Yesterday.

Another Meeting There To-morrow.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Means of Defense Against Monopolies

Schemes Practical and Impracticable

The Monopolies and Politics.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Proceedings of the General Committee of the Producers and Refiners' Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 6, 1872.

The General Committee of the Producers and Refiners' Association has been in session all day at this point, fully discussing and maturing plans of procedure for the permanent future government of their business, with a view to final and total independence of all competing lines of transportation out of the oil regions; also total independence of all refiners connected with the combination known as the South Improvement Company. At five o'clock P. M. it was unanimously passed a resolution which binds all members of this vast association to sell no oil to any one connected with the South Improvement Company, and which resolution will go operate on the terms of sale that no agent of the combination will be able to get hold of any crude oil. This is a temporary measure, to operate until the plans now making shall be fully matured. This very large committee is working assiduously, its sessions will be continued here to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Invitation to Pittsburgh Refiners.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., March 6, 1872.

Pittsburgh refiners not in the Ring of the Southern Improvement Company are invited to attend the meeting of producers and refiners Oil City, March 8th, at 10 A. M.

A. N. PERRIN,
Chairman Committee.

The Oil Producers' Case as Stated By Themselves.

OIL CITY, PA., March 6.—The attempted new feature in the petroleum oil business of the United States is one which ought to have thorough publicity throughout the whole world. Through the loose legislation of the Assembly of Pennsylvania an organization has been formed, called in its charter the South Improvement Company, which is a combination made up of the refining interests and all the railway interests leading out of the oil regions of Pennsylvania, which together propose to make themselves the sole and exclusive middle men between all the oil producers on the one hand and all consumers of throughout the globe on the other. This combination actually represents a mining capacity more than equal to the entire production of crude oil, and also controls the entire transportation going out of the producing regions of Pennsylvania, so that it can truly said that the combination is perfect—such a thing can be. The operation of this combination is intended to be simply this: that every barrel of oil produced shall pass through the hands of the company, and shall contribute to said company, starting off at the rate of one dollar per barrel, and this toll must come out of the producers or consumers, or both. The plea of the combination after exposure, as made to the producing interest, is this: that it is designed to secure profitableness to the refining and transportation interests concerned in the combination, and also profitableness to the producer, and that the consumers at home, and especially the consumers across the Atlantic must pay any increase in the price of petroleum caused by the operations of the scheme. In short, it is a huge attempt to arrest and prevent the natural course of production, trade, industry and commerce as applied to petroleum, in order that certain refining interests may not only make profits, but large profits, and may also from all refining interests engaged in the combination, not only on account of this particular and greatest combination, but because similar combinations of like nature have many times occurred ever since there has been more than a railway leading out, and ever since the mining industry began in the United States alone double and treble the amount of production of crude; and it was with scorn and contempt that these mass meetings received communications from the officers of the South Improvement Company during the three or four days past, which attempt to create the impression that this combination is one that can well endure the light of producers, and that it is alone the consumers, especially foreign consumers, who will be able to stand the extra cost of refined petroleum, and this will be done through a heavy extra duty on crude and in other ways. The general Committee of the Refiners and Producers' Association, as organized by and through these mass meetings, has been in session all of to-day at Oil City, and as a temporary measure, have o'clock P. M. passed unanimously a resolution which binds all of the members of the association to sell oil to no one connected with the Southern Improvement Company, all who buy from this Association must be clear of all and not go to the Southern Improvement Company or to any of its agents. The Refiners and Producers' Association represents quite all those interested in this business in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

[BY OUR OWN REPORTER.]

The situation of affairs in the oil regions, owing out of the developments or rather exposure of the plans of the monopoly, known as the Southern Improvement Company, is peculiar and remarkable. While it is unquestionably true that the population of the oil regions are *en masse* to fight against the monopoly, every man and woman believes it to be his or her duty to make every sacrifice to defeat the ends of the corporators, it may in truth be said that nothing definite has yet been accomplished. The public mind has been thoroughly aroused, and all have caught the leading idea, or main cause of the popular commotion, namely: That certain wealthy and influential persons, through disguised legislation, have concocted a scheme whereby they propose to filch

One Million a Year

from those engaged in the oil trade. Now the mere statement of such a fact, by men in whom the people have confidence, would be sufficient to excite popular indignation in any community. There are many reasons why citizens of the oil regions, above all other men, should become intensely excited and feel indignant over the discovery of such a plot. In the first place, the region is largely made up of energetic, active, excitable men—men who stake all upon the chance, to be rich and poor to-morrow—who take large risks, make or lose heavily, as fortune shall decree. The live largely on excitement, and their lives are easily stirred. Again, it has been a misfortune of the oil business to be subjected to all kinds of

Iniquitous Combinations,

and for the purpose of gouging or extorting money from the producers. These combinations have been for the most part managed by developed sharpers—men who never had the courage to risk a dollar in oil production themselves—and never experienced the feverish excitement consequent upon the hazardous experience of getting a paying well. When, therefore, a new danger is threatened, and a new conspiracy developed, embracing not only the producing interest, but the virtual management of the whole oil business, and that, too, by a set of wealthy men, who have little interest and less sympathy with the toiling hands of the oil region—it is not surprising that they should become intensely excited. As we have said, the voice of the entire community is for war—unceasing, vigorous and relentless war upon the monopoly. All others in its interest. While nothing definite has been accomplished,

Cool Heads and Shrewd Minds

are at work, devising plans for meeting and defeating the machinations of the ring. The plans and schemes devised at the outset, when the mind was almost had a remedy to offer, tended to confuse and bewilder the more thoughtful. The public meetings have been held, have not only awakened inquiry and spread the alarm, but have led to the appointment of committees to work out something practical. It is apparent to the people of the oil region, as well as to the rest of the world, that mere talk and blustering—windy ebullitions and wordy resolutions—will not cope with a gigantic evil, nor circumvent a monster conspiracy. The wisest of their men have been at work to devise something efficient from the material placed in their hands. After much deliberation, and consultation with the leading men of the two great interests—the producing and refining—the committee has settled down upon

Three Principal Objects.

The first and most important of these is to form a counter combination, whereby the producer and consumer will work in harmony, through a Board of Directors, buying, refining and selling all the oil through their agents, and sharing alike in the profits. This arrangement will be entered into, not so much with a view to permanency, or even in anticipation of giving satisfaction, but simply to break up the Southern Improvement Company by keeping from its agents every barrel of oil possible. If the monopoly cannot get control of the oil, it will have none to ship, and its drawback contracts with the railroads will yield it nothing. The counter combination, having control of the oil, will then be able to make terms with the railroads, securing fair rates of freight to all points. It is confessed there are serious difficulties in the way of accomplishing this unity of interest; but the necessities of the respective parties—the imminent danger to both—are regarded strong enough to bridge over all gaps.

The Free Pipe Law.

The second object now sought to be attained is a free pipe law. This can be readily secured, in the judgment of many, and is regarded as efficient means of defense, not only from the wrong attempted to be perpetrated by the Southern Improvement Company, but against all such combinations in the future. It is the intention, at an early day, to send down a delegation one thousand strong, to present a petition for a free pipe law, signed by thirty or forty thousand voters, and to remain at Harrisburg until their demand is complied with. The Parker's Landing region have already projected a line of pipe to connect with the Connellsville Railroad at Turtle Creek—distance forty-six miles. The estimated cost for three inch wrought iron pipe is three thousand dollars per mile, or $138,000. It is claimed that rights of way can be purchased, and the entire line put in operation at a cost of $175,000, and inside of sixty days. The Parker's region is somewhat isolated, and as its product cannot well be shipped up the river, it becomes necessary for the propucers here to provide some independent means for defeating the monopoly. The Allegheny Valley Railroad being "in the ring," this scheme is projected for connecting with the Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio lines, which are supposed to be independent of the monopoly. Should a free pipe law be passed, this line could be laid without difficulty, but in the event of not getting such a law, the leading men of Parker are determined to buy rights of way, and push the line through. This becomes the more necessary because the tankage capacity here is limited, and they must either act promptly or succumb to the monopoly. The river will soon give them temporary relief, but this is not sufficient.

The Appeal to the Courts.

The third scheme in the minds of the managing committee, is a thorough ventilation of the objects and purposes of the combination, before the public, to be followed by an effort in the name of the powers of the courts to stay the wrong sought to be perpetrated. This latter intention was fully announced at the Franklin meeting, and will be put into force as soon as practicable. The hope is indulged that, with all the care and skill supposed to have been given to the matter to make it legal and invulnerable, it has many weak places, and can be torn to tatters by the Courts. It is held to be unconstitutional; to be void as against public policy, etc. It is also claimed that it confers no power upon the company to engage in the buying or handling of oil, and that they can be enjoined from so doing. While this view is maintained by the lawyers, the great mass of the people believe that the charter is as broad as language can make it, and that no relief can come from the Courts. They are willing to have the test made, but are not hopeful of *speedy* relief in this direction. The "law's delay" is ruinous where unlimited capital is employed to stave off a judgment.

The repeal of the charter by the Legislature is also among the legal measures suggested, but since the company has been organized, and made contracts under their franchises, it is urged that this could not be done. It is thought, however, that as no organization has been effected in the counties of Venango, Crawford, Warren, Clarion, and in fact all the counties embracing the oil producing interests, the Legislature could pass an act excepting these counties from the operations of the act of incorporation.

Other Means of Defense.

Various other projects are discussed, but the three above recited are regarded as the most feasible, and the first is manly relied upon for a solution of the whole difficulty. Among those which are regarded as altogether impracticable, the proposition to slackwater the Allegheny river may be mentioned as one. The sum necessary to this end, $5,000,000, might be raised at once, if the obligations were slackwatered to the oil region, it would afford but limited shipping facilities, independent of railroads, unless the Ohio should likewise improved. Crude and refined could be brought to Pittsburgh, during eight months in the year, but with the Ohio in its present condition the shipments to Europe could not be made with any regularity. It is freely admitted that oil could be shipped from the producing region to New Orleans, by water, at less cost than to any other point, in fact, the same by water as could be made reliable from the middle of March to December. Here is another argument in favor of the improvement of that great national highway.

Railway Schemes.

The building of new lines of railway is among the plans suggested for relieving the oil trade of the threatened danger. The people of the oil region have been shrewd enough to see that there are selfish and interested motives—as well as conflicting interests—at work in the new railway schemes. Erie and Buffalo are competing for the oil trade, and while liberal offers are making of stock subscriptions to independent lines, they are not all unselfish. In the face of these propositions to build new lines, some projected from the directors of lines already in existence, to sell out at reasonable rates, and hand over control of their roads, simply because at existing rates they are not remunerative. These facts have opened the eyes of thinking people. It is one thing to build a competing road, and quite another to make it pay. If one can scarcely live, two cannot prosper. Hence it is heard in many quarters that "there are railroads enough." Again, the people have lost confidence in "independent lines." How can they remain "independent" if they do not pay? How many competing lines have been built, in the oil regions and elsewhere, only to strike hands with opposition lines when that powerful incentive, self-interest, is brought into action? In this view of the situation, there is not much prospect that the present excitement will lead to the construction of any new railway lines.

The Monopoly and Politics.

Those who have watched the progress of events in the oil region for the past ten days must have observed that it is the intention of those who are fighting the Southern Improvement and Pipe monopolies, to make their warfare tell *politically* as well as otherwise. The avowed intention is to hold the "party in power" responsible not only for the obnoxious legislation of past years, but for any neglect to pass such remedial measures as shall be demanded. It will not be difficult to unite the voters of both political parties in the present temper of the people against any candidates who shall be deemed adverse to their interests, and this will give designing demagogues a chance to make the effort to lift themselves into power, by applying the arts of trickery and deception. The declarations and protestions of such wily individuals will be carefully scrutinized by intelligent voters, who will be loth to permit themselves to be used for such base and selfish purposes. The ballot-box always affords a proper and legitimate means of defense against unrighteous laws, but in times of great popular excitement it can be made the instrument of deception and treachery in the hands of unscrupulous agitators. The thinking, conscientious men of the oil regions will not, therefore, stultify themselves by yielding their political convictions at the behests of pretended friends, who, even if placed in office, would be powerless to serve them.

A New Remedy.

A writer in the Titusville *Herald* cites the fact that within three years 129,000,000 bushels of coal have been towed by tugboats from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, which in bulk and weight would be equal to 45,000,000 barrels of crude oil, and says:

"One large tug will tow to New Orleans one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) bushels of coal, which would equal over fifty thousand barrels of crude oil in bulk, and bring her barges back, occupying thirty days for the round trip. The cost of steam tug and barges would be about $150,000. The average number of trips for the past three years has been seven. The expenditure of a round trip need not exceed five thousand dollars. The matter can be summed up as follows:

Cost of steamer and barges	$150,000
Expenses for 7 trips, each $5,000	35,000
Insurance, &c.	15,500
	$200,000
To freight on 250,000 bbls to New Orleans at 62c	$210,000
Less insurance, 15c on $3 00	10,500
	$199,500

Showing a net gain of near one hundred per cent. on the investment in seven trips, besides giving a seaboard outlet on oil for sixty cents per barrel, while European freights are always $2 75 cheaper from New Orleans than New York. Get up tugs, Mr. Producer. Make an outlet by pipe or otherwise to Pittsburgh, and establish another European outlet for crude, and if badly managed refineries cannot pay as much as the "Dutch," we cannot help it. We have a customer in either case.

Advantages of a Union Between Producers and Refiners.

The *Herald* thus states the advantages which would be secured by the union of producers and refiners:

An association embracing the entire producing and home refining interest will at once be in a position to refine their own oil and place it in market, they will also be in position to hold their oil, or regulate their production, as occasion may require. By making these two interests identical the refiner will no longer have a desire to procure crude as cheap as he can and *bear* the crude market, as the article will not be sold until it is refined. The iniquitous interference of railroad corporations in favor of Cleveland, Pittsburgh, or any other point, will also become impossible, as the producing and refining interests here will have no competitors, and the whole carrying trade will go to the roads which will transport the cheapest. In fact, the margin on refining and transportation will go directly into the pocket of producer, and give him the highest price which can possibly be obtained for his staple.

Cutting Down the Production.

The argument entered into by the producers at the meeting in Oil City on Friday last, to shut down the wells on Sunday, appears to have been very generally carried out through the entire region. It is estimated that by this movement the production was cut down not less than 15,000 barrels of oil on Sunday last. At Parker's Landing, Petroleum Center, Columbia farm, in fact all the large producing fields, the action of operators in this matter was almost unanimous. At Fagundas 180 pumping wells were idle from 6 P. M. Saturday until 6 A. M. Monday.

The Tank Tapper Known.

The *Derrick* says: "The marauder who tapped Watson's tank is known and the officers are after him. The men who are most injured by 'Watson's raid,' and have already lost thousands of dollars by it, are most active in the pursuit of the culprit. The suspected man has formerly had some difficulty with Mr. Watson in business, and, it is supposed, has taken advantage of the present excitement to wreak revenge, as if coming from the people—which it does not."

Improvement of the Allegheny River.

A writes in the *Derrick* advocates the improvement of the Allegheny river from Olean to Pittsburgh, thus furnishing, according to his calculation, unbroken water communication from New York to New Orleans. He says:

"The true policy is to provide such avenues of traffic as shall render utterly abortive any attempt to throttle or directly or indirectly weigh down either crude or refined oil in its transit from the producing region to the seaboard or elsewhere. And this can be done in the most effectual way by simply slack-watering the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh to Olean, in the State of New York. We are apt to forget in these days of railroads that we have any other way to dispose of our freighting business. Yet, long before the era of the iron horse nature dictated the course of traffic, and when the torrent of emigration started from New England to the "West" of that day, they came as best they could to Olean and by boat or canoe floated easily to Pittsburgh and thence to any point of the great interior. Nature has left this natural highway remains to-day only asking a pittance from the hand of man to make it one of the greatest internal improvements of the present time, connecting as it would the cities of New York and New Orleans by inland water communication. The fall of the river from Warren to Pittsburgh as computed by government engineers is about two hundred feet, what it is from Warren to Olean I do not exactly know, but as I have before said it is entirely feasible and the cost of the work would hardly exceed five millions of dollars. Boats laden with coal, iron and other products of the Smoky City wending their way northward to Olean, there transferring their cargo disseminated over the Empire State. Here I must premise that every reader of this is cognizant of the fact that a part of the great coal deposits of W. Va. already reaches up to Olean on the Allegheny river. Oil, either crude or refined, could be transported direct to New York city. The vast lumber interest of the Allegheny and its tributaries would have its present avenue of exit made sure during the entire summer season, and not only so but a new market East would be opened for the higher grades of lumber.

The writer intimates that the tolls on the slackwater improvement would not be less than $500,000 per year at the start, and increase rapidly.

Removal of P. H. Watson.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: Mr. P. H. Watson, President of the South Improvement Company, and Vice President of the Jamestown branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was yesterday removed from the Presidency of the latter corporation by order of Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Horace F. Clark, Vanderbilt's son-in-law, appointed in his place. The report that Vanderbilt and Watson had some difficulty regarding certain alleged misrepresentations by the latter in reference to the South Improvement Company.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

End of the Tichborne Case—The Plaintiff Non-Suited and Prosecuted for Perjury.

LONDON, March 6.—In the Tichborne case this morning the counsel for claimant to the Tichborne estate announced that their client had decided in view of the jury saying on Monday that they had heard sufficient evidence whereupon to base the verdict, to withdraw his cause before the Court. After this announcement the defendant's counsel asked the rest of the claimant on a charge of perjury, and to fix his bail at fifty thousand pounds. A warrant was issued for his arrest accordingly.

Sir Roger Tichborne was this afternoon arrested this morning upon a warrant issued by Lord Chief Justice Bovill, and conveyed to Newgate.

Big Pay For a Small Service.

LONDON, March 6.—The Queen has presented her grocer, John Brown, with a gold medal, and granted him an annuity of £2,000, for his promptness in arresting O'Connor when he assaulted Her Majesty.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, March 6.—Casimere Periere declined the Ministry of Finance, in place of Pouyer Quertier.

LONDON, March 6.—The marriage of the Marquis of Bute will take place on the 16th of April.

MADRID, March 6.—The appointment of Rear Admiral J. Polo de Barnabe to the Ambassadorship at Washington has been decided on.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—The Chamber of Representatives has decided, by a vote of 63 yeas to 32 nays, to maintain an accredited Minister at the Vatican.

BERLIN, March 6.—The donations granted by the Emperor on the anniversary of the entry into Paris, have given rise to much comment on account of the largeness of the sums disposed of. It is said that Prince Charles, General Manteufel and the Duke of Batavia received each 300,000 thalers; General Goeben and Minister Delbruck, 200,000; twelve others 150,000 each, and Generals Fabrix and Blumenthal and others were proportionately remembered.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 6, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅞; account, 93. American securities—5-20s, 1862, 92¼; do '65, 92⅜; do '67, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88¾. Tallow 47s.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—Five-twenties, 93, 95, 96.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes 56f 92c.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 11¼d; sales 12,000; California white wheat 10s 9d @12s; red winter 11s 8d. Flour 25s@28s. Corn 28s.

RAILROADS AND MAIL SERVICE.

Scandalous Report and Denial.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the Senate today Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said a document had come into his hands which he felt bound to bring to the attention of the Senate. He sent up and had read a circular signed by Giles W. Smith, and addressed to leading railroad men throughout the country, stating that a movement was on foot to secure the passage of an act to increase the rates paid to railroads for the carriage of mails fifty per cent., without reference to existing contracts, and proposing that they should join in the movement and make contributions to aid it. The circular gives a list of railroad Presidents who, it says, have already entered into the arrangement, among them Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Scott and Jay Gould. Mr. Morrill said that Smith, the signer of the circular, was formerly a distinguished officer in the army, and afterwards an officer of the Postoffice Department, and that he appears to have received his pay into this business. He (Morrill) hoped that the gentlemen charged with having entered into this arrangement would be able to explain the matter.

Mr. Cameron said he was confident that the statements of the circular, so far as they related to Thomas A. Scott, were false in every particular, because Scott had too much integrity to enter into any such combination. The railroads wished to have the rates increased, and the author of the circular had probably attempted to take advantage of the report to make money for himself.

Mr. Wilson said that one of the greatest evils in this nation was the payment of large sums to have been in Congress or in the departments afterwards setting up in Washington as shysters, and using the knowledge acquired in public life to cheat; and that abolishing the mail evil would be one of the most necessary and important reforms.

Mr. Cameron moved to lay the circular on the table.

Mr. Morrill concurred in the motion, having, he said, accomplished his object by bringing the matter before the Senate and the public.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Thomas A. Scott having been informed by telegraph that a document had been read in the Senate to-day, signed by Giles A. Smith, stating that an agreement had been entered into by leading railroad officials, including Colonel Scott and others, to secure an increase of compensation for carrying the mails without reference to existing contracts, &c., telegraphed to Senator Cameron that no such use of his name was ever authorized. He heard of it in Washington in January last, and called on Gen. Smith for explanation, when he assured Scott that no such application had been or would be presented to either House of Congress.

Two editors of Richmond, Va., were arrested yesterday, and put under $1,000 bonds to keep the peace. They had made arrangements to fight a duel.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bills Introduced and Passed.

The Coal Operators and Miners Have a Hearing.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 6, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Anderson, incorporating the Broadway Hall Company, of New Brighton; also, regulating contracts for interest. This bill provides that it shall be lawful for any person or body politic within the limits of Allegheny county, to loan money at any rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, in all cases where an express contract shall be made for the same, and reduced to writing, and such contract shall not be deemed usurious.

The Libel Law.

Mr. Graham called up his bill admitting the truth in libel cases, and made a long speech supporting the measure. It was postponed, on motion of Mr. White, till to-morrow afternoon, and made the special order.

Bills Passed.

Mr. White called up the bill incorporating the Florence and Ligonier Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, called up the Senate bill legalizing rents or leases of dwelling houses to women living separate from their husbands. Passed.

Mr. Anderson called up his bill securing separate earnings to married women. Passed second reading.

Mr. White's bill increasing the number of Supreme Judges to six was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Miller, supplement relating to Allegheny county prison, same as the one passed heretofore and vetoed, with the objectionable sections stricken out. Passed.

Mr. White, repealing the act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, bankers and brokers, which imposes a tax of three per cent. on net earnings and incomes; also, amending the charter of the United Presbyterian Board of Publication, extending their power as to bequests and real estate.

Mr. Ballentine, relating to bridges in Allegheny county.

Mr. Gilfillan, incorporating the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Artificial Road Company.

Mr. Millar, establishing a water company in McKeesport.

The bill incorporating the Oil Producers' Oil and Pipe Company was passed.

The Coal Men Have a Hearing.

The Joint Committee on Mines and Mining met in the open Senate chamber this evening, the room being crowded to overflow by the numerous mining bills now before them. Mr. Joseph Walton, of Allegheny, and Mr. John F. Dravo, of Allegheny, on behalf of the operators, spoke against the screen bill. Mr. Woolslayer represented the miners for the screen bill.

The Evans Hunt—The Committee in Washington.

The Evans Investigating Committee is very reticent since its return from Washington, and but little is known of what occurred there. The Committee examined a large number of persons, but were disappointed in obtaining the testimony of several very important witnesses. Mr. D. Harper Denny, counsel for the Jamestown branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was yesterday removed from the Presidency of the latter corporation by order of Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Horace F. Clark, Vanderbilt's son-in-law, appointed in his place. The report that Vanderbilt and Watson had some difficulty regarding certain alleged misrepresentations by the latter in reference to the South Improvement Company.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1872.

SENATE.

After the transaction of some business of no general interest, the Senate resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. It was finally reported to the Senate. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An immense assemblage was present in the House of Representatives to-day at the reception of the Japanese embassy. The Speaker called the House to order at eleven o'clock, but only a few members and spectators were unable to find places in the gallery were admitted to the floor.

The visitors were announced at the main door, when they came into the hall escorted by General Banks and other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Mr. Mori, Minister De Long, and Consul Brooks.

The Ambassadors occupied the center of the group. Other Japanese were arraigned in the outer line behind them. The diplomatic and consular corps were also present.

The Speaker addressed the visitors as follows: "Your excellencies: I welcome the House of Representatives. I welcome your Imperial Embassy to this Hall. The reception which is thus extended to you so unanimously and so cordially is but the manifestation of a sentiment of the interest which our whole people feel in the rapidly developing relations between Japan and the American republic. The course of migration for the human race has for many centuries, been steadily westward. The course has always been marked by conquest, too often by rapine. Reaching the continent of this continent we reached a single returning tide from your country setting eastward, seeking not the trophies of war, but more shining victories of peace. These two currents of population apparently meet and mingle on the shores of the great Pacific sea. It will be my pleasure to present to you each individual composing the embassy. I beg to assure you for them and myself that during your stay at our capital you will be at all times welcome to the privileges and courtesies of the floor."

Iwakura proceeded to read, as if chanting, a response in his own language.

After the reception ceremonies the House proceeded with the regular business. After a long discussion on the bill granting half of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, it went over and the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up.

The bill was finally reported to the House, but without voting on it, adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Meeting of the Union Pacific Stockholders—Election of Directors.

NEW YORK, March 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, held in Boston to-day, the following were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, James H. Bancker, New York; Oliver Ames, Oakes Ames, R. E. Robbins, Boston; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; G. M. Pullman, Chicago; John Duff, Elisha Atkins, Boston; L. P. Morton, James Brooks, Sidney Dillon, New York; C. S. Bushnell, New Haven; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston. The government directors are as follows: B. F. Wade, Ohio; J. F. Wilson, Iowa; Hiram Price, Iowa; J. C. S. Harrison, Indiana; David S. Ruddock, Tennessee.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected: President, Horace F. Clark, New York; Vice President, John Duff, Boston; Treasurer, E. H. Rollins, Concord, N. H.; Auditor, H. B. Wilbur.

North Pacific Open to Red River.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 6.—The North Pacific Railroad to-day opened to Red river for business.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising on Thursday over the Middle and New England States, with clear and pleasant weather except over Northern New York and Northern New England; diminishing northwesterly winds and a continued rise in the temperature; pleasant weather from the South Atlantic coast to the Ohio valley, and thence northward to the upper lakes, with easterly winds and increased cloudiness; the pressure over and west of the upper Mississippi valley diminished during to-night and on Thursday, with increased cloudiness; possibly threatening weather, easterly winds and rising temperature; southerly winds continue over the Western Gulf States. Dangerous weather not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic States this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac met in Providence, R. I., yesterday, and elected Gen. Wm. F. Barry President, and Col. Henry J. Hunt Vice President.

Hon. Benjamin O. Howard, one of the most influential citizens of Maryland, died yesterday morning. He commanded the Mechanical Volunteers at the battle of North Point in 1814, and was a member of Congress for several years, and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The statement was made in the New York Assembly by two of the speakers that members from the rural districts were selling their votes for ten dollars a head.

Dealers Can Save Money

By ordering their roast coffee from T. C. Jenkins, of the Checkered Front. Teas at New York prices.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Military Appointments Legalized.

No More Straw Bids for Postal Contracts.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

Duty on Pig Iron Six Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1872.

Legalization of Military Appointments.

The Senate Military Committee have reported a bill, the effect of which will be to legalize the nominations lately made by the President in the Quartermaster's Department. General Logan, who reported the measure, explained that it did not disturb any officer in his present rank, nor give any one affected by it back pay, but only conferred such rank upon those who were passed over in 1866 as they would have had if their appointments had been according to rank as first presented. The nominations made reduced the number of officers and mustered a number out without the parties in interest having the least opportunity to be heard, and in fact before the knowledge that any such sweeping changes were contemplated was allowed to reach them from any source.

No More Straw Bids.

The House Postal Committee have unanimously agreed to report a bill to prevent straw bids from being imposed upon the Postoffice Department. The bill provides that parties willfully refusing to contract in the terms prescribed by their bids shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment. Parties bidding must hereafter affix an oath to their bids that they have pecuniary ability to fulfil their obligations, and the sureties must also make guarantee to the same effect, both on their own account and that of the principal, and also enter into a further covenant to pay all damages the United States may suffer by reason of the bidder failing to perform the obligations. Whenever a government officer takes his quarterly oil to a board that these conditions being complied with, he shall also be punished by fine and imprisonment, and dismissed from office. The Postmaster General shall always have power to make terms with the second lowest bidder where the first has proved irresponsible.

A Protest Against the Chicago Bill.

Senator Ferry submitted a protest in the Senate to-day of the Muskegan lumber manufacturers against the passage of the Chicago relief bill. The protest, which is written in two different kinds of handwriting, is to the effect that it is unjust and unfair, and not in favor of this bill, believing it to be void of justice and equity, and suggestive of fraud.

Requested to Resign.

The President has requested District Attorney Bates, of Utah, to resign. The latter, however, has been advised by a number of territorial officials not to comply, but to allow this removal, with the view of having the reason assigned in the message nominating his successor. If his office becomes vacant the latter can note to nominate his present assistant, Baskin.

Longstreet to be Displaced.

Commissioner Wolfley, of New Orleans, is to be nominated for surveyor of that part, in place of Gen. Longstreet.

The Tax and Tariff Bills.

The Committee on Ways and Means now hope to have tax and tariff bills ready to report within ten days at least. The intention now is to report both together, and to propose to dispose of the whole at once. No action has been taken as to duties on wools and woolens, and though full opportunity has been given for representatives of the advocates of the tariff and of excessive duties to appear, it is not probable they will affect the final decision of the committee. It is stated now that the duty on pig iron has been finally fixed by the committee at six dollars per ton.

The Light House Law.

The Senate Finance Committee having refused thus far to report back the House bill providing for ten hours' payment for eight hours' work on the part of the government employees, and for all of them remaining at admission tacked on to the appropriation bill, which was under consideration in the House to-day, and finally stricken out. Mr. Dawes will attempt to-morrow to get back this scheme as the appropriation bill as an amendment, and by ordering yeas and nays he hopes to secure its passage.

The Arms Committee Organized.

The Senate Arms Committee organized today, electing Hamlin Chairman, and summoned Secretary Belknap, General Dyer, Sumner and Schurz.

The Custom House Committee

Will next week examine Collector Murphy, Naval Officer Laflin, Wm. Orton and Special Agent Howe.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872.

MR. BOUTWELL'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE ARMS COMMITTEE.

Secretary Boutwell appeared to-day before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and testified as to the amounts received into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June, 1871, from the sale of arms and ordnance stores. He gave the amount at $8,280,093. The difference between that sum and the amount returned by the Chief of Ordnance as having been received from those sales, $6,360,073, he accounted for by explaining that the balance was not carried into the treasury during the last fiscal year, but was paid in advance, even in excess of the sum returned, but it would be necessary to analyze the various accounts carefully to trace up the figures and to separate the sums paid on account of sales in the last fiscal year from those paid in on account of subsequent sales.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Letter from Earl Granville.

Concurrence of Both Parties Necessary to Put Any Interpretation on the Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1872.

The State Department has possession of a copy of a letter addressed by direction of Earl Granville, from the English Foreign Office, by the Under Secretary, to a committee of holders of the rebel cotton loan, in which he takes the position that the concurrence of both parties to the Treaty of Washington is necessary to place any particular interpretation upon it, and that the Commissioners under the Treaty must decide its true intent and meaning on each case presented. Following is the letter:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, July 10, 1871.

"SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th instant I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that Her Majesty's government cannot undertake to place an interpretation on the provisions of the treaty of Washington without the concurrence of the other contracting party, nor would any such interpretation have any effect. It rests with the Commissioners to be appointed under article fourteen of the treaty to decide in each case whether any claim presented to them has or has not been duly made, preferred and laid before them, either wholly or to what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of the treaty. It appears, therefore, to Lord Granville that the claim of the London Cotton Association must prefer their claims at Washington in the manner indicated in notification number two, which appeared in the London *Gazette* of June 23, and that it will then remain for the Commissioners to deal with those claims.

(Signed) "E. HAMMOND.

To Wm. Morgan, Esq."

Infirmary at Lagrange, Ind., Burned—One Person Burned to Death—Personal Controversy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 6, 1872.

A part of the Lagrange county, Indiana, Infirmary, at Lagrange, was burned yesterday. One of the inmates, whom it was necessary to keep in close confinement, was burned to a crisp. He was a middle aged man named Abraham Magnind. Loss not over five hundred dollars; insurance two hundred in the Home, of Columbus, O.

A spirited newspaper controversy is being carried on here between Hon. W. A. Howard, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and Hon. J. K. Edgerton, ex-President of the same road. Mr. Edgerton claims that the recent action of the Continental Improvement Company in authorizing a mortgage on the road of $1,200,000 will decrease the value of the stock held by this city. He has presented a long communication to the Fort Wayne

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

THE silence of General BUTLER is becoming conspicuous, and many persons are beginning to make inquiries concerning him. Not since he entered public life has he so long kept silent and withdrawn from public observation. It is not known that he is broken in health or otherwise disabled physically; so that there must exist some other reason. What is it? Are we in due time to see the General breaking out in a new spot? Some are disposed so to suspect.

OUR friends in the Oil Region complain that the papers do not deal fairly by them and will not give them a hearing. So far as the COMMERCIAL is concerned the complaint is not well laid. Not only have we employed correspondents to report specially their meetings, but we have printed such communications as have been sent us from authentic sources,—in all we have printed ten times as much on their side as the other. Our columns are still open for the presentation of their case, and we even invite dispassionate argument and statement of facts. This is our custom on all questions of public interest, and we do not intend to depart from it in this instance.

"BUY this is your ox instead of mine, and therefore to be gored," responds wine-bibbing JOHN BULL to the son of his loins named Australia, when the latter protests against the imposition of a duty on the bottled essence of vineyards, which he exports for the use and behoof of the somewhat gouty but still shrewd and bargain-driving old gentleman. "You had no right to tax my woolens, but I have a right to tax your wines, for I am getting to be an old man, while you are young and lusty and can bear burdens. I must be free trade only when and so long as it conduces to my advantage, and you must be free trade only when it tends to the same ends. Aren't you ashamed of trying to impose on your poor old father?" This is England's idea of free trade: it is like the handle of a jug, all on one side.

THE country is not likely to be favorably impressed with the winding up of the not altogether profitable discussion in the Senate on the question of the sale of arms to France. An accused party can do nothing so hurtful to himself, if he be innocent, as to shirk a trial, or failing, attempt to pack a jury. It may not be that precisely this has been done or attempted in the Senate, but the proceeding, ending with the appointment of a cut and dried committee, certainly enables those who feel so disposed to bring the charge. The greatest desire was felt to keep SCHURZ off the committee of investigation; and this purpose was barely successful against the protest of some of the staunchest supporters of the administration. It is impossible for us to think otherwise than that the friends of the administration who managed the matter have in this committed a serious blunder. If there is nothing to fear from investigation—and we are bound to accept the assertion that there is nothing—there would have been incalculable advantage, after such a debate, in having the accuser's certificate that there was nothing. It is not necessary to conclude that the refusal to allow SCHURZ to go on the committee is proof of corruption; it nevertheless enables enemies of the administration to intimate and possibly openly charge it. We believe that the committee will do its duty; the country will be satisfied with nothing less. It could not do more with SCHURZ for a member.

INCONSISTENT LEGISLATION.

MR. EDMUND JUSSEN, brother-in-law of Senator SCHURZ, lately wrote from Germany to to the Chicago *Tribune*, that the temperance law lately passed by the Illinois legislature has the effect of deterring Germans from emigrating to that State. In fact, the law was almost immediately reproduced in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Prince BISMARCK'S newspaper organ, as a specimen of the unjust and oppressive legislation to which [illegible] republican Americans are sometimes subjected, and there is no doubt, even without the testimony of Mr. JUESSEN, that upon some and perhaps upon a good many the warning produced the effect which was aimed at in the republication. Though we have no faith in the policy of making men temperate either in drinking or in eating by legislation, we cannot but look with some indulgence even upon the mistakes of the good men who earnestly strive to arrest so enormous an evil as the one against which the Illinois statute is directed. The misfortune is that such mistakes not only fail to accomplish the objects aimed at, but both directly and in the way of reaction they increase the evil which they were designed to cure, and also work other mischief. One of the greatest calamities that can befall a civilized State or community is a prevalent contempt of the laws, the popular belief even of a considerable minority that a law to which they are called on to submit is unjust and inexpedient, as the feeling entertained towards one statute is being extended to an entire code. Now no sensible man can fail to perceive that the Illinois statute is open to the charge of gross inconsistency and injustice. While the traffic in intoxicating drinks is not forbidden but legalized, the retail seller being required to give surety for conduct, to pay heavy license to the State and thus to contribute largely to its revenues, he is at the same time held pecuniarily responsible for whatever mischiefs may be done or suffered by the customer of any person to whom he sells. Without professing or feeling any special regard for the class, we cannot help thinking that such inconsistency is simply monstrous, as it is really difficult to perceive why, on the same principle, the man who sells firearms, or matches, or anything else with which mischief may be committed, should not be compelled to make compensation for the mischief actually done. The truth seems to be that the British and American sentiment of indulgence for the tippler, and for the man who "takes too much," is at the bottom of such legislation. We referred to the feeling a few days ago, in connection with the subject of temperance legislation in France. Instead of looking, as we ought to do, with disgust and abhorrence upon the drunkard, we grow sentimental over his weakness and the greatness of his temptations, and reserve our disgust and abhorrence for the man who holds out to him the bottle. While this spirit prevails among us the young will never grow up with wholesome dread and shame of getting drunk. The French law, whose provisions are lately reported, takes the only just and consistent ground, and if we must have legislation on the subject, let us enact a law by which getting drunk *even once* shall be treated as a crime, the magnitude of and penalty for which shall depend upon repetition and the circumstances of the offender. About the expediency of such an enactment there may be doubts, but as to its justice and consistency there could be no difference of opinion.

IT is singular how an unpretending little news item in a paper will sometimes completely upset a whole year's elaborate argument in its editorial columns. For instance, a Western paper which, with General Custar, believes the Indian to be quite incapable of civilization, and which has by no means spoken with bated breath upon the subject, the other day published in its news columns a brief description of the dedication of a church in a certain Indian village of the State, of which it said: "This community, which is composed almost entirely of Indians, is an eminently religious one, and that it is so is principally due to the efforts of Mrs. Peter Sagatoo, a young woman who left a home of luxury and refinement in Massachusetts, to marry a young Indian chief." Of course it is not to be expected, nor, perhaps, indeed, is it desirable, that the example of this missionary-minded young wife should be generally copied; but it puts a very strong note of interrogation at the end of the question whether the methods which, with a few notable and encouraging exceptions, have up until lately been employed toward them, were exactly of the kind calculated to produce churches, farms and schools, and a thrifty and prosperous community, as the result?

ENGLAND has a new sensation in the shape of an announcement that a Russian secret society has put a Russian to death in London for offending against its laws. The firm to which he belonged received a letter, dated "London," but written in broken English, informing them that their traveler was dead and buried according to the laws and regulations peculiar to the society. The firm placed the matter in the hands of the police, but nothing has yet been heard either of the traveler or his luggage. The missing man's father writes from Moscow declaring that there is strong reason to suppose that his son has been murdered as stated. *Per contra*, experts in caligraphy, who have compared the letter announcing his death, with his own handwriting, are of opinion that the communication in question was written by himself, and that his mysterious disappearance is voluntary. At last advices no clue to his whereabouts had been discovered.

THE House Banking Committee has done a needed and serviceable thing in reporting a bill requiring the officers of the National banks to stamp all altered or counterfeit bills which pass their counters under any circumstances whatever. The measure is calculated to prove one of the surest safeguards against the circulation of spurious notes which it is possible to employ, and it is to be hoped may become a law without delay.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Journal of Applied Chemistry* recommends the use of a small quantity of carbolic acid in paste for laying paper-hangings and in whitewash, claiming that it will neutralize the disagreeable odor consequent upon the decomposition of the paste, and also repel cockroaches and other insects.

There is a farm for sale in Connecticut, the advertisement of which contains the remarkable statement that no deed was ever given for a portion of the land, it having remained in the same family for two hundred and thirty-two years. The possession has been continuous from the original purchase of the Indians.

The claims of Florida as a hunting ground are only just beginning to be recognized. Large parties are daily leaving Jacksonville for different points on the Upper St. John's, where hunting and fishing are said to be superior to any other part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

It is said that the complaints which are sometimes made that the use of steel pens causes a numbness of the forefinger are not imaginary. The explanation is that the metallic pen, pressed closely in writing, does actually conduct off electricity so rapidly as to produce a palsy of those particular members in some highly organized persons. We wot of one or two persons, whose habitat is not a thousand miles away, who have written with steel pens so long that it is a wonder, according to this showing, they have any vitality left.

PERSONAL.

MR. De Vivo, the manager of the Wachtel Opera troupe, conversing the other day with a Chicago reporter on the ten thousand dollar suit which the lessees of the Globe Theater have brought against him because of the recent inability of the great tenor to appear, and the consequent postponement of the performance, says the case is an exact illustration of the Alabama claims. Wachtel's physicians having certified to Mr. De Vivo that he was unable to sing because of the effect of climate upon his throat, he holds that the Globe ought to sue the said throat for indirect damages, instead of bringing action against himself.

It has recently for the first time been stated that when Major Andre was captured after Benedict Arnold's treason and was being taken to headquarters, he seemed troubled in mind, and said, "When I was a boy in England an old woman told my fortune, and she said I should end my days on the gallows. I don't know but I am coming to that, after all."

The seventieth birthday of the Rev. Leonard Bacon was lately celebrated by his many friends in New Haven, and among those who congratulated him and "recognized him as a faithful and tender servant of a common Master" was Rev. Dr. Carmody, the leading Roman Catholic clergyman of New Haven.

While Theodore Thomas's orchestra was rendering an exquisite *pianissima* passage at Richmond, Va., the other evening, a middle-aged gentleman in the audience suddenly drew from his pocket a huge bandanna handkerchief, flourished it in the air, and gave a nasal blast so loud and long that it resounded through the whole house. The effect was immense. A broad grin spread among the entire orchestra, and the applause which followed the performance of the new aspirant for musical fame was enthusiastic and deafening.

The recent refusal of one of the leading hotels of St. Louis to receive Frederick Douglass as a guest, on account of his color, will be remembered. A few days ago the clerk of that hotel had to have a guardian appointed to take care of him, because of softening of the brain. The proprietors will, it is to be hoped, profit by the lesson.

A certain American physician named Strong, residing at Marseilles, France, is said to be making a reputation as a worker of wonderful cures. He gives nothing to his patients but pure water, which he magnetizes by a few passes of his hand; and it is said to be a curious sight to witness hundreds of persons of all conditions waiting their turn at his door, each with a pitcher or decanter of water. The number who call daily upon Dr. Strong are estimated at an average of nine hundred. The papers speak of the Doctor's charity to poor people, but do not state how much of a fortune he is making by his novel process.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Washington has offered the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Japan, with a salary of $10,000 in gold, to Mr. Birdsey G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was injured by falling backward from a table on which she was standing to arrange a window curtain, her head striking the sharp edge of a bedstead and her back hitting a bath-tub. She was picked up insensible, but the latest accounts indicate that she is likely to recover.

Miss Kate Field is spending the winter in London. She is said to have made hosts of friends during her brief sojourn in the mother country. She is expected to return home in a few months.

The Hon. Peter Cooper is now in the eighty-second year of his age, and during his long and eventful career he has invented or been a party to upwards of sixty labor saving inventions. He is at present actually engaged every day in the construction of a model vessel on an invented plan, differing into optical operation a theory of his own for the promotion of speed which took possession of his brain more than half a century ago.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The political cooks who propose during the ensuing Presidential campaign to chop up the odds and ends of all political parties, living or dead, and to serve up the curious mixture under the taking title of 'possum hash, appear to meet with but scant encouragement from those on whom they reckoned as their boarders. We yesterday enumerated a few of the difficulties with which they frankly acknowledge themselves to be surrounded and beset. To these is now to be added the voice which comes up from Alabama, declaring in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner that they deceive themselves and impose upon the public in claiming to know how to keep a hotel; and that, so far as the Democracy of Alabama is concerned, they have not the slightest stomach for the new fangled dish about which so much pother has been made. If they are to be guests at the feast, it must consist of a regular old-fashioned barbecue, with the standard Democratic solids and fluids *ad libitum*; else will they preserve their hunger and their dignity by turning their backs upon the whole concern. The Montgomery *Advertiser* publishes a list of between thirty and forty Democratic newspapers of that State which have pronounced against any and all the coalitions and combinations, of whatever shade or stripe, and demand that a straight out Democratic ticket shall be nominated at the Democratic National Convention. The Montgomery *Journal*, which further states that the list comprises but a portion of the press of the State known to occupy similar ground, adds also that in the neighboring States the opposition of the "conservative element" to any alliance or bargain with any party is not less determined and sincere. The Democrats of the Southern States propose to fight under their own flag, with their own leaders, and unless this demand is conceded there will probably be a rumpus in their own camp. It is to be noted, too, that the few journals of that section which do advocate the temporary abandonment of a distinct Democratic policy are very faint hearted in the promotion of their ends, which they seem to pursue as languidly as though they had been hired to do a piece of extremely distasteful work, and were exceedingly doubtful whether they should ever get their pay.

Nominate a man for the Presidency if you want to know all about him—and sometimes a great deal besides. The Washington *Star* claims to be a labor organ. Therefore the way it handles Judge Davis, the labor candidate, is interesting. Here is a sample: "If you want to know where his millions came from, ask the poor farmer of Illinois whom the panic of 1857 found in debt and distress; ascertain how the necessities of the poor of that time were the opportunities of Judge David Davis, and how the title deeds to his large estate were signed in suffering and sealed in sorrow. He was one of the few a knowledge of whom would have enabled Shakespeare to give us an Iago-Socco 'Shylock,' and deprived the tribe of Israel of dramatic immorality. In all he did, he doubtless did no wrong; we have no record of his personal honor impeached, or his private character brought into question. He simply hung out three golden balls when times were hard and money scarce, and when tired of pawnbroking he took down his sign and retired from business to contemplate those changing scenes of this wicked world, which had made him rich and others poor." According to this Judge Davis will not make a lovely labor candidate.

The *World* believes that delay in holding the Democratic Convention will lead to good results. It says: "So long as its Grant and anti-Grant factions have no call to unite against a common enemy, they will keep up their quarrel with each other, and the longer this interneine war continues the more irreconcilable the parties to it become. If the Democratic party stands aloof until after the Cincinnati Convention, the breach will by that time be so wide that the Republicans can never be reunited. . . . When the proper time comes, the Democratic organization will take a very active and a very aggressive part in the ensuing Presidential election. It will hold its National Convention as usual. It will nominate its ticket in the regular form. By means of the National Convention it will hold the party together as a united organization, and come into the contest an unbroken, disciplined host."

What to do with the Cincinnati "Anti-Grant" Convention is the question which agitates the owners of the elephant. Says the New York *Sun*: "Some of them desire that the Convention should confine itself to the enunciation of principles, and then adjourn to a day subsequent to the holding of the Philadelphia Convention, and that no second move be made such action as shall be deemed expedient in view of what shall have been done at Philadelphia in the matter of a platform and a nominee for President. Other Reform and Republicans prefer that the Cincinnati Convention should not only proclaim the principles, but should present candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and there are still others who think that the May Convention at Cincinnati should be now postponed to some day after that fixed for the meeting of the June Convention at Philadelphia."

The *Financier*, a free trade Democratic weekly journal of ability, recently established in New York, confirms the view taken by the COMMERCIAL of the nomination of Davis and Parker for the purpose or uniting the anti-Grant men of all sorts. It says:

"In the first place, the 'platform,' or declaration of principles, adopted by the labor reform convention, is a retrograde and pernicious paper. It courts the support of the Pendleton trifflers with the public credit; it openly demands that the tariff be made more violently and intolerably protective than it now is; it proposes a wild scheme of extravagant currency expansion, with a provision that the Government shall be bound to borrow every man's superfluous money at a fixed rate of interest, and on call, whether it wants it or not. It contains a long list of similar unrealities, besides some sensible and pointed resolutions, but the prominent points it embodies are such as no State in the Union could ever sanction, and by the adoption of such a platform the Columbus convention entirely threw away the prospect of having its action sanctioned by the reform Republicans. It has no right to any recognition from them; and any candidates who may be presented at Cincinnati, as already in the field and standing upon such a platform as this, cannot possibly be adopted there. Judge Davis cannot be at once the candidate of the anti-Grant Republicans and of the blind, misleading managers, who handled at their will the convention at Columbus. This convention seems to be rapidly growing on the country."

From these remarks the reader will get an impression of some of the difficulties in the way of the proposed coalition against Grant.

Dr. Cromwell, a prominent colored leader in Louisiana, issues a long address to his people, exhorting them to go into the next campaign with Gen. Grant heading their ticket, and at least three colored Congressmen to represent the colored interests of the State. His address, which is voluminous, deals quite candidly with the Southerners, who are plainly informed that the negro owes them no favor, and means to brook no inequality. He proposes to his people to elect, throughout the State, as many colored people as possible, and join hands with the "Radical and Yankee Abolitionists" to repress the encroachments of the Southern whites.

In the course of a long article in the Atlanta *Sun* concerning the political outlook, Alexander H. Stephens says he is confident "that no man but Grant stands the ghost of a chance for the nomination of his party. It is almost as certain that Sumner, Seward, Trumbull, Greeley and other prominent malcontents will support him."

The San Francisco *Alta* expresses the opinion that "neither national party can consider itself secure of the vote of California in November next unless it pledges itself expressly to the cause of civil service reform."

In an elaborate review of the situation the Portland (Oregon) *Oregonian* says the prospects are flattering that the adverse majority of two years ago will be overcome in the approaching campaign, and the State again recovered to the Republican party.

THE question of free passes on railroads was the subject of quite a breeze in the Methodist Conference at Trenton last week. It sprung up by Bishop Ames remarking that while Catholic priests rode undisturbed by conductors in the cars of the Pennsylvania companies, he was always required to produce his ticket or its equivalent in greenbacks. He further indulged in a little mild sarcasm about the liberality of these companies in passing the body of Abraham Lincoln at half-price. Other brethren followed in the same vein, and Col. Scott's ears must have tingled finely for a few moments. One minister didn't care for passes, and thought the clergy should pay when they rode or stay at home. The subject was finally dropped. It is safe to assume that it originated in a misunderstanding of the facts.

THE remarkable political performance of the historic trio of Tooley street tailors has been eclipsed, and John must give way to Jonathan. The New Jersey delegates to the Labor Reform Convention which nominated Governor Parker of that State for the Vice Presidency, numbered, all told, exactly two. "We the people of England," must henceforth yield to "We the people of New Jersey." Estimating the value of the former pronunciamento upon the basis that it takes nine tailors to make a man, what is the actual political significance of the action of the immortal New Jersey twain?

It is now stated as "from the highest authority" that the alleged interference of Gen. Sickles in Spanish politics was not deemed of sufficient importance to merit official attention by our government, as no formal complaint was made on the part of Spain. Upon the same authority, it is safe to say Gen. Sickles will not be removed or transferred from the Spanish mission, unless it be at his own request.

Periodic Disorders.

The paroxysmal maladies which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever, assume a periodic type. Thus, in many sections infested with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, diarrhœa, &c., sometimes become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same poisonous exhalations which produce the first named disease.

In all these *masked cases of ague*—for such they are—as well as in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor any arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances all the so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittents and remittent disorders. But the great vegetable Tonic never fails. The spasm of the minute blood-vessels which causes the chill, is due to a state of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given to the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this nature, by arousing all the latent energies of the body at the commencement of the moist and chilly season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Also, a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S, 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond.

GEORGE A. KELLY.....JEHU P. SMITH.
ESTABLISHED 1829.

Geo. A. Kelly & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO SCHWARTZ & HASLETT.
Formerly B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Manufacturers' and Painters' Supplies,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MANTELS.
MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

FLOUR—
Choice Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive, for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.
(INCORPORATED.)
Importers and Jobbers of Teas,
No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RECLEANED CLOVER SEED;
500 bushels choice Timothy Seed,
150 barrels extra Winter Apples, fresh packed;
50 barrels Pure Cider, warranted to keep sweet;
75 tubs Ohio Butter; 20 boards Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Ohio Lard;
60 barrels Shellbarks, choice;
20,000 pounds Dried Peaches and Apples.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

PATENT FLOURING MILLS,
Josephine street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East Birmingham,
PROVOST & McILVAIN,
Manufacture the celebrated Fuller Flour, Corn Meal, and all kinds of Mill Feed, which they are selling at very low prices. Cash paid for all kinds of Grain, and Flour exchanged for Wheat.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Have Removed to their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,
And offer an elegant new stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS
AND
SMALL WARES,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson

LEGAL.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL MILLER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration, upon the Estate of SAMUEL MILLER, late of the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
MARGARET MILLER, Administratrix,
Twenty-first Ward.
Or to her Attorney in fact,
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
mrh No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McGAFFICK, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BALEY, Assignee,
Th Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

UPHOLSTERS.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MATTRESSES, COMFORTS,
BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
55 MARKET STREET.

THE CELEBRATED
JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN
Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by
L. R. NORTON, State Agent,
118 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AGENTS WANTED. TThS

SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER.
My Own Manufacture.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
J. R. PUTNAM,
72 FIFTH AVENUE. 72.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVE PIPE, always on hand, a good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Price Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

SASH!
We have an immense Stock of DOORS, SASH, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, LOCKS, LATCHES, SHINGLES, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL.

8x10 1	inch thick, 12 lights	35c
8x10 1¼	inch thick, 12 lights	50c
9x12 1	inch thick, 12 lights	40c
9x16 1	inch thick, 12 lights	60c
12x24 1¼	inch thick, 4 lights	90c
13x24 1¼	inch thick, 4 lights	$1 00

Every size kept on hand.
CLEAR GLASS, DOUBLE, RAISED PANEL.

2 feet 6x6 feet 6 inches, 1¾ thick	$2 80
2 feet 8x6 feet 8 inches, 1¾ thick	3 10
2 feet 10x6 feet 10 inches, 1¾ thick	3 40
Best 18 inch Sawed Shingles	$6 00 per M.

MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty,
Th Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

WIRE ROPE.
SMAN HEMP & WIRE ROPE CO. GB&C L
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Reifting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stips' Riggfng, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
Rope delivered on Wharfboats, or from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
THOS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS.....LEVI DILLON.
Printing Presswork Establishment.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,
Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.
Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.
We have Compositors free to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.
"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

DRY GOODS.
Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

NEW GOODS!
WE HAVE JUST OPENED NEW LINES OF
Black Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Gimps,
Black Silk Gimps,
Guipure Laces,
Guipure Laces.
THE CELEBRATED
"ROUILLON KID GLOVE,"
A Beautiful Assortment of Colors.
Point Lace Collars,
Duchesse Lace Collars,
Guipure Lace Berthas,
Thread Lace Berthas.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PALMER'S,
84 Wood Street.
Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

100 CASES
McMurray's Mountain Corn.
200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY
Samuel H. Baird,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.
We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our
Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it
Nearly Tasteless,
And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.
We believe that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.
Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce
For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.
THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, FRONTS, CURB COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.
Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.
Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST.
TThs

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD
AND
STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Mack Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms.
American and South Pa Iron and Metals
CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,
133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER cut to order and delivered on the River. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

The Best in the World!
Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.
Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, Improved Counter Scales, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREET

FACTORY TO RENT.
A Building suitable for Factory, built for Turner Hall, in Cumberland, Maryland.
Ten Thousand Inhabitants and no Manufactories, but large Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 50 feet square, will be supplied by owner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening; two mining regions draw their supplies from Cumberland. Address or apply to
GEORGE HENDERSON, Jr.,
Cumberland, Maryland.
P. S.—Railroad center, two Roads to Pittsburgh and two to New York and Connections, Philadelphia, and head of Canal, &c., &c., and three Railroads to mining regions in vicinity.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE OILCLOTHS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTONS, TWINE, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BROOM BRUSHES, BOOTS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.
Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.
Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER; price $8 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.
Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net

ADOLPH STEUBNER,
FRESCO PAINTER,
195 FIFTH AVENUE,
Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
NEW GOODS
NEW CASSIMERES,
A Choice Stock, all grades, for Men and Boys' Wear.
Dolly Varden Reps,
RICH STYLES FOR LADIES' WRAPPERS.
Dolly Varden Chintzes.
Black and White Striped Alpacas.
Black and White Striped Armures and Delaines.
PLAIN AND CORDED ALPACAS,
ALL COLORS, FROM 25 CENTS UP.
LIGHT AND DARK COLORED
SILK WARP EPINGLINES.
Black Alpacas,
Black Velour Repps,
Black Merinos and Delaines,
Black Cashmeres,
And Crape Cloths.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING GOODS
NOW ARRIVING AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
1,000 PIECES
HAMBURG EMBROIDERY.
ALL WIDTHS OF
FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING,
Among which will be found many New Patterns.
Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries.
WHITE GOODS,
NAINSOOKS,
VIC. LAWNS,
SWISSES, Plain, Embroidered and Reviered.
P. K. YOSEMITE STRIPES.
TOWELS,
IN HUCK AND DAMASK.
Damask Table Linen
Covers and Napkins.
FINE LACES.
Point, Gauze and Applique Collars,
Nettbas and Collarettes of new shapes,
Black Chantilly Lace Berthas,
Barbes, Sashes, Veils,
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., and all widths, from Narrow to Flouncing.
New Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. REMEMBER THE PLACE.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
NEW STYLES.
MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS and
BRUSSELS,
In the Finest Drawings and most Delicate Colorings, with
Borders and Rugs to Match.
OUR SPRING STOCK NOW DAILY ARRIVING IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,
23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS
I

...mes T. Brady & Co

...rner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

...overnment Securities,

...OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

...EREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

...ney Loaned on Government Bonds at ...est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of ...KS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

...mmercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

...undersigned have formed a Copartnership under ...ve name to transact

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

...LIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt ...on to all business entrusted to them.

...ial attention will be given to Collections in ALL- ...CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, ...MEDINA, NEW LISBON, and all other points ...part of Ohio.

...mittances made at Lowest Rates of ...change.

...rence—Tradesmen's National Bank.

...TD MORGAN, W. D. REES,
...MANFULA, H. P. McINTOSH.
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

...curity Trust Co.

...orporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

...64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

...lent.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

...S T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT
...RT JAMISON, HARTLEY HOWARD,
...AHNESTOCK, L. J. BLANCHARD,
...L RUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN.
DAVID GREGG.

...ERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

...osits Solicited and Interest Allowed on ... Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected ...at Charge.

... CLASSES OF SECURITIES ...OUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

...A B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

...,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

...SBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. ...AT 8G AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

...olely Local Security now on the Market.

...RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

... Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

...FINANCE AND TRADE

...EDNESDAY, EVENING, March 6, 1872.

...ney is active to-day, and the demand ...r than could be met immediately. ...of the banks reporting good paper ...ver till to-morrow's board. Rates are ...; being about 9 per cent. on customer ...and one to one and a quarter on out-...ferings.

...he stock market, Northwest seems to ...leading favorite. The bull clique in ...ock is said to be very strong, and ...less is so; but it will be remembered ...strong bull party in this stock came ...of not a very long time ago. The ...is a little off from yesterday's quota- ...but held firm.

...the Mail was rallied from the effect of ...pected loss of one of the company's ...ers, which caused the market to go off

...he Treasury programme for March cov- ...e purchase of $1,000,000 of Five-twen- ...the 14th and $1,000,000 on the 28th. ...are to be no gold sales this month. ..., we believe, is the first time a month ...ssed without sales since Mr. Boutwell ...e Secretary. This fact, with the un- ...increase in the foreign commerce of ...ort of New York, is attracting the at- ...n of bankers and merchants. ...s are startling. For the last ...the amount is reached $41,600,713 ...old against $8,635,000 last year, ...but a little over $6,000,000 ...The totals since January 1 are ...seventy millions this year against ff. ...millions last, and but forty millions ...0. While imports are increasing in ...earful rate, exports have fallen off, be- ...hirty-seven and a half millions this ...against about forty millions last. This ...e of trade must be settled in coin or ...government and railway securities. ...latter is but putting off the day of ...ent to the future, and as the sale of this ...of securities has almost ceased since ...ptation of the Alabama claims, the on- ...ng left is to ship the gold. In view of ...facts is there not a probability that we ...a much higher rate of gold premi- ...an has ruled for some months past?

...lessrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the ...ing quotations of Government ...in New York to-day, as furnished ...by Jay Cooke & Co., their corre- ...lents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
...onds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
...onds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
...onds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
...onds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
...onds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
...onds of 1867	110¾	110¾	110¾
...onds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
...registered	107¾	107¾	107¾
...	108¾	108¾	108¾
...	110¾	110¾	110¾
...cy 6s	114	114¾	114¾

...ames T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ...ue and Wood street, quote United States ...ities in New York to-day as follows:

...States 6s of 1881	115¾
...States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
...States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
...States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
...States 10-40s	107¾
...States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
...States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
...States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
...Pacific Railroad	107¾
...Pacific Railroad	114¾

...The Secretary of the Treasury calls in ...additional $1,000,000 of the three per ...certificates, the interest to cease April

...Mr. Valentine, Superintendent of Wells, ...o & Co.'s Express, reports the amount ...million produced and shipped from Ne- ...in 1871 as $22,177,045.

...The bottom has broken here and we ...take into consideration means for se- ...g the abolition of the present tax of ...twenty-fourth of one per cent. a month ...sed upon the capital employed by bank- ...nd brokers in their business. They ...se to organize a "Bureau of Claims" ...e purpose of "securing the re-payment ...tax already collected.

...The following table shows the prices of ...y stocks, gold, etc., at the various ses- ...of the New York Stock Exchange ...g the day:

March 6, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
...	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
...	92	92	92	92	92	92
Union Tel.	92	92	92	92	92	92
...ver	92	92	92	92	92	92
Mail	92	92	92	92	92	92
...Express	62	62	62	62	62	62
...tes Ex.	62	62	62	62	62	62
...an Express						
...tates Ex.						
...ork Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
...ntral scrip						
...	94	94	94	94	94	94
...d & Hud.	96	96	96	96	96	96
...e & North'n	26	26	26	26	26	26
...ferred	45	45	45	45	45	45
...eland	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
...ferred	114	114	114	114	114	114
...	78	78	78	78	78	78
...ferred	88	88	88	88	88	88
...	118	118	118	118	118	118
...ago	92	92	92	92	92	92
...and Mich'n	92	92	92	92	92	92
...and Ind.	92	92	92	92	92	92
...ferred	118	118	118	118	118	118
...	92	92	92	92	92	92
...ferred	92	92	92	92	92	92

THE VERY LATEST.

Steamboat Conflagration.

Six Boats Burned at Cincinnati.

The Abeona, Kate Robinson, St. Charles, Argosy, Major Anderson and Champion Destroyed.

THE LOSS OVER $200,000.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Five steamers were burned at the landing to-night, the Abeona, Kate Robinson, St. Charles, Argosy, Major Anderson and Champion, and hull of the Belle Vernon, sunk recently by the ice. The fire originated aft on the St. Charles, which was the third boat from the wharfboat, just above the suspension bridge. How the fire originated is not known. The Captain and some others on the St. Charles jumped overboard and swam ashore. It is feared some on board failed to escape. The fire spread up and down stream rapidly. The wharf boat, next to which the Abeona was lying, was about half consumed. The Kate Robinson was loaded for the Tennessee river. She was a stern wheel boat, valued with freight at probably $20,000. The St. Charles was a side-wheel boat in the Pittsburgh trade. The Argosy belonged to Captain Shank, was loading for New Orleans, and had two hundred barrels of whisky on board. No insurance on the boats. Major's freight loss is about $12,000. The Major Anderson was a fine side-wheel packer, in the Wheeling trade. She was loaded with freight. Loss, with cargo, $75,000. The Champion was the highest boat up the river and the last to take fire. She was a stern-wheeler, and was loading with furniture and other freight for Red River. Her owners were Captains Ishana and Williamson. Her value was $6,000, freight valued at $10,000. The total loss cannot be definitely ascertained or reliably estimated. Many of the boats are small, most of them old. An approximate estimate would be $200,000 to $225,000. The officers at the landing said one of the boats contained a keg of powder, and a loud report, as of an explosion, has just been heard in the direction of the landing. The Kate Skillinger, lying just above the Champion, was towed away and saved by the Newport ferry. All the fire department was called out. Twenty-five bales cotton and numerous crates of oranges were on the landing, with other freight, were consumed. The loss is total, except, perhaps, in the case of the steamer Champion, the hull of which may be saved.

LATER.—The Kate Robinson and Abeona were owned by Capts. Williamson and Isham; the St. Charles by Capt. C. A. Dravo, Joseph Smith and other Pittsburgh men; the Argosy by Capt. Schenck and Brothers, of Veway, Indiana; the Major Anderson was owned by Capt. Muhleman & Co., Booth & Co. of Wheeling; the Abeona was full of freight from Tennessee river, whence she had just recently arrived. Her freight is put at $75,000. The Kate Robinson had on board 75 tons of groceries, &c., valued at $16,000, and the boat at $8,000. The St. Charles was valued at $15,000. The furniture and freight of the Champion was valued at $20,000, the boat at $10,000; not insured. These figures are obtained from a more reliable source than those already telegraphed. The Major Anderson is valued at $15,000. The report sent of the freight on the Major Anderson was probably entirely over-estimated. She was lying up an account of low water. Ann Watson, chambermaid of the Kate Robinson, fell in the river and was drowned.

BABCOCK ON THE STAND.

What He Knows About the New York Custom House and San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—General Babcock was examined before the New York Custom House Investigating Committee to-day. He swore that he had no interest whatever in Lent & Stocking's general order business. He had never received money from it in any way or shape, nor was there any arrangement to receive benefit from any Custom House officers. He also swore that he is detailed from the Engineer Corps as Secretary to the President, and has charge of the public buildings and grounds and is engineer of the Potomac aqueduct, and receives no pay whatever except as a Major of Engineers. He knew Leet intended to get into some business, and from what Leet said he obtained the idea that he had thought of going into the warehouse business, and Leet might have mentioned the general order business. He had no idea of what the general order business was. He knew a few days before the appointment of Grinnell that the latter was to be appointed Collector of the New York Custom House. He thought the general letter of introduction written by Grant to Leet, was written a few days before that appointment, and that its date showed that fact. In answer to a question as to whether witness knew Leet was drawing $500 a month as a sinecure at that time, Babcock replied that he knew Leet was employed at $500 from reports. He had first met Lindsay during the last year of the late war, and did not remember seeing him again until the close of the war. He could not say whether or not he saw Lindsay in New York or Washington. He thought he saw him on the same boat coming to Washington in 1864. He could not positively say he saw Lindsay from 1865 to 1869. He did not remember of writing any communication to Lindsay, except in returning his thanks for having sent some trout. Lindsay had never asked him how to proceed in obtaining his franchise from Congress. He did not remember seeing him at the Executive Mansion but once.

Mr. Bayard asked Gen. Babcock, to look at the letter handed to him. Gen. Babcock said it was written by him, but he did not recollect that he had done so until just reminded of the fact. He read the letter, as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
"WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1869. }

"MY DEAR LINDSAY: Your letter reached me to-day. It is just as I expected. I send it, however, to show you how some people presume on others. By the same mail I received a letter from Leet. I do not intend to answer such assumption, or, if at all, in a short, curt note. You need have no fears of their impairing our friendship. I shall be glad to do all I can for your friends, when I know what you want, to reciprocate your kindness to me. I am alone in my glory. General Porter left for Europe to-morrow. Remember me kindly to Leet, Parker, and the gentlemen in your house. Hoping to hear from you when I can be of any service, I am yours, truly,

"O. E. BABCOCK.

"To J. P. Lindsay, 58 John street, New York."

Mr. Bayard asked General Bacock whether he did know at the time he wrote the letter that Lindsay held the confidential position of Secretary to Collector Grinnell? General Babcock replied that he did not know that Lindsay held that position, but supposed so. He was further asked whether he knew any reason for writing that letter to Lindsay relative to speculation in San Domingo and speculations in Tibee. Babcock replied that he had no knowledge of the fact to which the correspondence referred. He was not aware that any money than the first payment of $100,000 had been made by the Government to San Domingo. This was provided for in the treaty which he negotiated. He had $100,000 was on account of the lease of Samana Bay. A further provision was $50,000 in arms and munitions of war, the receipt of which was acknowledged by the Government. The money was made in November, 1869, after the signing of the treaty. It was made to the Dominican government. The money was paid through the American agent, Mr. Morgan.

The chairman inquired whether the witness knew of any one who had received money on account of the lease. Mr. Babcock replied that he did not. On further being investigated, he said he knew of no American citizen who was interested in railroads in San Domingo. Only Mr. Sullivan informed him that he (Sullivan) had an interest in a railroad from St. Albany to Monte Cristo. He believed Sullivan represented other parties. He did not know anybody to be benefited by land grants in the event of annexation. He knew that a gentleman had a surveying contract obtained previous to his knowledge of the proposed annexation. He could not say that Lindsay did not tell him how he proposed to use his money. He could not remember seeing him at the same boat coming to Washington in 1864. He could not positively say he saw Lindsay from 1865 to 1869. He did not remember of writing any communication to Lindsay, except in returning his thanks for having sent some trout. Lindsay had never asked him how to proceed in obtaining his franchise from Congress. He did not remember seeing him at the Executive Mansion but once.

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